

Clarke's Nutcracker from the Kowak River, Alaska.—Since the above was written, the National Museum has received from Lieut. Geo. M. Stoney, U. S. N., an interesting collection of birds made in the valley of the Kowak or Putnam River, some 600 miles or more due north from the locality mentioned in the previous note, and among the species represented is an example of *Picicorvus columbianus* (No. 110,374, U. S. Nat. Mus.).—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

The Canada Jay in Southern Vermont in Summer.—While camping out last summer in Somerset, Vermont, I obtained a fine specimen of the Canada Jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*). The place was about 30 miles from the Massachusetts State line, in thick evergreen woods. It was on the morning of August 5, about 6 A. M., when I observed a pair of strange birds near the tent. I stepped back and got my gun, when the birds flew a short distance. I fired and brought down one of them, and on picking it up saw it was of this species. I have been unable to obtain the exact altitude of the place, but it was about 1500 feet. The latitude is about 43° north. Is not this very far south for this bird in summer?—HUBERT L. CLARK, *Amherst, Mass.*

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus in Connecticut.—A bird which appears to be unquestionably of this species was shot out of a flock of *Agelaius phoeniceus*, on the open meadow opposite Hartford, late in July, 1884. From the plumage, I consider it to be a female. This makes, I believe, the third recorded occurrence of this species in New England.—WILLIAM E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Conn.*

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) in Maine.—Early in November, 1886, there was sent me for identification by Mr. Fred. Rackliff, of Spruce Head, Maine, a young female of this species, which Mr. Rackliff stated was shot by him on Metnic Isle, August 9, 1883.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

The Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) in Nova Scotia.—In September, 1886, I received from Mr. A. B. Sheraton, of Halifax, a young male of this species in the flesh. Mr. Sheraton wrote me that he had bought it from a countryman in the streets of Halifax, who reported having shot it within a few miles of that city. I cannot find any previous record of the occurrence of this Oriole in Nova Scotia, although it breeds regularly in the vicinity of Woodstock on the St. John River.—MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN, *St. John, N. B.*

Occurrence of the Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertina*) at Toronto, Canada.—On the afternoon of April 2, Dr. J. E. White, of this city, informed me that he had that morning discovered a flock of over thirty Evening Grosbeaks feeding near the northern boundary of the city. The announcement was very surprising, but all doubts were dispelled by

the production of a female specimen that he had secured. We went at once to the place, with a view to procuring additional specimens, but the flock had departed, and were no more seen. A resident of the neighborhood informed us that they had continued about this locality for over a week.

This is the fifth record of the species in Ontario.—ERNEST E. THOMPSON, *Toronto, Canada.*

Occurrence of the Evening Grosbeak in Fulton County, Kentucky.—Upon becoming certain that the Evening Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vespertina*) really had been seen by me in this State I wrote to Mr. J. A. Allen to know if its occurrence was of any especial interest. He wrote that its occurrence anywhere south of the Great Lakes was rare, and might be considered almost as accidental, and that he knew of no record of its occurrence south of the Ohio River, and asked for my notes on the species in full for publication in 'The Auk.' They are as follows: March 18, 1887, Mr. Robert Powell showed me a female he had found dead. He said it was a 'Paroquet.' On March 22, I killed a female and saw another but could not secure it. The next day I saw several and killed a fine male. On the 25th I saw a flock of seven, but they were in the city limits and I could not shoot any. Up to date (March 29) these are all my notes on the species. If I see it again I will report further.—L. O. PINDAR, *Hickman, Ky.*

Winter Plumage of *Leucosticte australis*.—During the month of January, 1886, I was so fortunate as to secure several specimens of *Leucosticte australis* in full winter dress, and as no account of the winter plumage of this species has, I believe, ever appeared, the following may be of interest.

Leucosticte australis, adult ♂ in winter plumage (No. 1513, Coll. A. W. A.; January 24, 1886, Gold Hill, Boulder County, Colo.). Pileum grayish black, darkest anteriorly, slightly paling to grayish on occiput; lores dull blackish; nasal plumes white. General color above and below light umber-brown, tending to chocolate on the chin and throat. Feathers of the back with darker shaft-lines and paler edges; those of the breast but slightly tipped with whitish. Hinder parts of the body, above and below, rich carmine-red; primaries, outer four secondaries, second, third, fourth and fifth rectrices edged, and lesser wing-coverts broadly tipped with same color. Wings and tail blackish, all of the primaries and secondaries broadly, and median pair of rectrices slightly, edged with dull white. Lining of wings white, edged with rosy. Bill yellow, tipped with black for one-fourth its length. Feet black.

Adult ♀ (No. 1510, Coll. A. W. A.; Jan. 24, 1886, Gold Hill, Boulder Co., Colo.). General color as in the male, but paler. Light edgings of the feathers of the breast and back slightly more conspicuous; rosy markings paler and duller, primaries and first secondaries very slightly edged with rosy; wing-coverts and inner secondaries edged with buffy white;